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Report reveals evidence of Soviet violations of SALT II

BY A WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF WRITER

The Reagan administration next month will send the Senate an unclassified report detailing seven areas of major Soviet violations of arms-control treaties with the United States and international accords, White House sources said yesterday.

The report will cite evidence of Soviet violations of the SALT II agreements, treaties regulating development of chemical and biological warfare agents and human-rights violations, the sources said.

President Reagan, for the first time, will cite "hard evidence" against the Soviets of SALT II violations, the sources said. In the past

Mr. Reagan has stopped short of that, claiming "indications" of alleged violations.

The report is being prepared by an interagency panel headed by National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane. Contributing are representatives from the departments of Defense and State, the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The seven areas of violations will include the following:

- Continuing development and testing of a second "new type" intercontinental ballistic missile. This violation of the SALT II

agreement involves the SS-X-25 ICBM, also referred to as the PL-5. SALT II allows for flight testing of only one new type ICBM.

A previous Washington Times report indicated the Soviets had planned to test launch a PL-5 the night Korean Air Lines flight 007 strayed over Soviet airspace and was shot down. Officials speculate that the planned test increased Soviet apprehension that night, and may have contributed to their decision to shoot down the airliner.

- Encryption of telemetry. The Soviets have engaged in widespread coding of radio data during missile tests, another violation of SALT II.

Nearly total encryption of the PL-5 telemetry has occurred, along with 95 percent to 98 percent encryption of telemetry from other ICBMs, submarine-launched cruise missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

- The covert deployment of from 100 to 200 SS-16 mobile ICBMs at the Plesetsk Test Range. The SS-16 is a three-stage ICBM having a range of more than 5,000 miles. These missiles also have been illegally camouflaged and concealed at the test range.

- The violation of chemical and biological warfare treaties. Use of

chemical and toxin weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos will be cited as violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

- The construction of a new anti-ballistic missile system which includes a "new, very large phased-array radar and deployment of new ABM interceptors." Several of the large ABM radars are being built at various locations along the Soviet periphery and interior.

- Violation of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty, which regulates nuclear weapons tests. In March 1976 the TTBT limited to 150 kilo-

tons the upper level of nuclear weapons that could be tested underground.

The report will cite more than 16 Soviet underground nuclear weapons tests since 1978 that are estimated to be above the 150-kiloton limit, as well as five tests of the 300-kiloton level or better.

- Gross violations of human rights. Numerous violations of the 1975 Helsinki accords will be cited.

In addition to the unclassified report, already circulating among top-level administration officials is a highly classified report of 17 Soviet arms-control violations since 1958.

— Ted Agres